

in another shape, and replied to. With respect to "gogged," the present editor of the Herald, en- with the express understanding, that he was to be pleased at slavery, and in favor of eman- cipation, but as the Conference was divided, not to range with either division, and make a *Conference* pa- organ of a party in the Conference.

It is only necessary to remark here, that our read- ily know how the "outer court" was entered. He has reason to believe this, and yet dares ad- m. not having the fear of "these seven men," violent anti-abolitionists of the rankest kind, in this the way the "strait jacket is put upon" that he is "managed out of his prerogative?" the way, by publishing what he has reason to be- could be objected to by a majority of "these seven men," that he "consents to be gogged," and "a ship set over his rights?" Is this the way he *meets a mental with a witness?* Br. Scott has unwittingly, complimented the editor for his inde- cency. "Consistency, what a jewel thou art!"

Repetition—see notes (d) (e) and (h). With regard to the manner in which we have treat- ed Scott, we can only say that we had no disposition to move to treat him ill, that we were not conscious of doing so, and that we do not see how it could be interest, or happiness to treat any man ill, if we are so strong a disposition to it. Beside this, he has up to the date of this communication—treated us as always been obliging and courteous, and has towards us a truly fraternal and Christian spirit, we for many years made it our rule to use *others* though they use us ill; but to use any one ill who always used us well; would be the most unnatural in the world. We should hardly know how, or to commence a deed so utterly foreign to our feel-

conclude; we do not see how Br. Scott could disposition to drag a brother before the public for a "fence, (admitting it to be an offence) in the censo- reproachful and disrespectful manner he has. Was not a man in more courteous than another, if it be- has brought himself to it; and every one can when he chooses to be.

do not believe that every thing put together has so much difficulty in the Methodist Church reg- the great question of the emancipation of slavery us, as the unchristian, virulent, and abusive spirit has from time to time been exhibited on both What picture this, for an infidel world to gaze How loathsome in the sight of Heaven! A red disciple of the meek and lowly Saviour, ought to count enough over himself to use even an *un- respectfully*, much more so, a Christian brother, remarks, as they purport, are meant for general

do not believe there are many editors, who have admitted into their columns, an address so person- al as the above. But on the whole, we are of- fering to lose by it. No candid man, will think of one of us, on account of the hard names we are although such things tend to vitiate the public and to begot a kindred spirit. We believe ourself in the hands of an impartial community, who will us our just due.

dearly regret that the Wesleyan Association have come in for so large a share of censure and ch as they have. We have been acquainted with -ation of men ever since their organization; and I found to say, that as a body, we never met with benevolent, candid, upright, impartial community The accusations and insinuations brought them above, are as undeserved as they are ground- We will mention only two circumstances to prove

en the paper was in its infancy, they took all the ury responsibility of the concern upon themselves, their note for a thousand dollars which is still due, during their control of it, have paid to the Conference are stated, the sum of five or six hundred dollars. Now, if the paper should fall, the Conference has to lose; if it continues to prosper, the Association thing to gain.

second is, that five or six years past, although there en (until recently), a majority of anti-abolitionists Association, and in the Board of Directors, yet they invariably chosen an abolitionist for the editor of per. But they do not see how they can feeble defence, single publication of these names, wherever they down, would be a triumphant refutation of the dis- tinct insinuation made against them.

close, respectfully requesting Br. Scott, if he re- to be as brief as possible; for to occupy a large por- of our paper with matters which ought to be settled close, cannot be very interesting or edifying to our

SECTION OF LEGISLATORS.—A writer in the *Es- tablisher*, is advocating the right of people to make, and drink rum, and thereby injure the community cease, crime, and corruption of morals, more than pestilence and famine combined would do, says, if the Legislature has the constitutional power to ve the people of this liberty, and to deprive them of the right to elect legislators who have the right to repeal the law and restore the liberty?"

God, so they have; but every good man ought to God, that such a disaster may never befall this peo- and to his prayers he ought to add his most unting lions. Yes, they have the right to elect such leg- is; and let those who are disposed to try, do their at the next election in November. We say this, so if they fail, they may fold their arms; and congrat- ulations with the comfortable reflection, that the unity has been left undone on their part, to afflict the unity with the direst curse ever invented by man. We hope what sober ones there may be among them, presume there are some, will never have the head- till that event is brought about; namely, a majority un-selling advocates in our Legislature.

COLINER.—The following is an extract of a letter of gentlemen in a neighboring State to the editor of the

DEAR BROTHER.—I am glad that the subject of ho- receives so much attention in the Herald. I fear the of our preachers neglect it too much, both God I and, in their private conversation. I thank God I place among a people who believe this vital and cheering doctrine. I could say a good deal upon the fact, had I time, but this I must defer to some future

tion. With regard to the Herald, dear brother, I it much, and mean to have it, until even my need- shall give place to admit this Herald of glad tidings ty alone."

THE PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE commenced its ses- at Cadiz, Ohio, July 18th, Bishop Waugh presiding. The second day of the session, a Report of the Trustees of Allegheny College was read, which exhibited the in- lation in a more flourishing condition than ever before. Prop Waugh, in examining the candidates for full com- pany, gave them, and the Conference likewise, a lecture on tobacco.

We are under the necessity of deferring Sumner- 's Sermon, promised in our last to be given this week, till next week.

Boston, July 30, 1838.

DEAR BROTHER BROWN.—Having been appointed to be as Agent of the *American Bible Society*, in this State, I have thought it might be pleasing to you and to your readers to hear how I succeed in my operations, and also, to have me communicate in my plain style, such information as may be profitable and interesting.

On the 14th inst., I visited Dedham, and was cordially received by Rev. Dr. Burgess, who is the Secretary of the Norfolk County Bible Society. The interests of this Society, I learned from him, had been neglected very much within a few years. This doubtless arises from two causes. 1. The claims of other benevolent institutions have been so many and frequent, that this society has been lost sight of. 2. No Agent has visited this field for five years past. Hence, the people have not felt the interest they otherwise would. But it is ardently hoped that vigorous efforts will be made shortly to put this important auxiliary in a healthy state.

Dedham is a delightful place. Not merely from its local situation, but from the morality and good order here prevailing. On the 15th, I presented the claims of the Bible Society to Dr. Burgess's congregation, after which a collection of \$50 was taken up. As far as I could judge, the people generally appeared pleased with the opportunity of contributing to the funds of this holy cause.

On Sabbath, 22d inst., I visited the Rev. Dr. Colman, by whom I was warmly greeted, and on presenting the claims of the Bible Society to his people, a collection of \$76.53 was given. This tells well for their interest in this all important institution.

On the same day I obtained a good collection from the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Sanford, near Milton Mills. This gentleman is warmly engaged in every good work, and is possessed of a very catholic spirit. Circumstances rendered it inexpedient to present the subject to the M. E. Church in this place, far-famed for its liberality, but I purpose to give them an opportunity by and by.

Yesterday, the 29th inst., I visited Weymouth, and presented the claims of this society to three different congregations—two Congregational and one Methodist. In all these an abiding and favorable impression, I think was made, of the importance of sustaining the operations of the American Bible Society.

One interesting fact, occurred in Mr. Sanford's con- gregation. A poor woman, who has lived in a garret room, entirely dependent on her daily labor for support, scrupulously and conscientiously appropriates an eighth of all she earns, for benevolent purposes. Having the last week earned a dollar, one eighth, her accustomed offering, was given to the Bible cause. However much we may question the propriety of this, we cannot but admire her spirit. No doubt God's blessing will rest on her, and on her donation, which, though small, is yet greater than the gifts of many rich!

May God prosper me in my work, and may the Gospel church continue to prosper.

Till earth's remotest nation
Has learnt Messiah's name.
Yours truly,
C. S. MACREADING,
Agent A. B. S.

PROTECTION OF CAMP-MEETINGS.—The following fact which was passed at the last session of the Legisla- ture, was published in the Herald of March 28th, but we give it again, in compliance with a request of one of the Reading Editors.

Be it enacted, &c. Any person who during the time of holding any camp or field meeting for religious pur- poses shall, within one mile of the place of holding such meeting, hawk or peddle any goods, wares, merchandise, provisions or drinks, or practise or engage in any gaming or horse-racing, or exhibit or offer to exhibit any shows or plays, shall forfeit for each offence a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, to be recovered on complaint made to any justice of the peace of the county in which the offence is committed; provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to require any person having his regular and usual place of business within the limits aforesaid to sus- tain such business.

Mr. BROWN—I was glad to see your explanation of the mistake that occurred in my late Report, respecting Miss Burdett's donation to the Conference Missionary Society. There is another error which I wish to correct. There should have appeared to the credit of Fall River, \$12,313. This amount was received through the hand of Rev. H. Brownson, and has been duly remitted to the parent society at New York. A. BINNEY, Andover, July 26.

METHODISM IN TEXAS.—There are already twenty Methodist Societies, and 320 local preachers in Texas. Meeting houses have been commenced, or are already built in six different places. The death of that devoted servant of God, Dr. Ruter, will be severely felt in the progress of the missionary work in that country.

Dr. Octavius Barron, who shot Mr. Lyman at Wed- nesday the 24th ult. He was accompanied by two Roman Catholic Priests, who enacted their mummery, while he prayed in Latin and French. He was in intense ap- prehension and agony. The night previous to the execu- tion, he confessed to his mother for the first time, that he was guilty of the crime for which he was condemned, and that his sentence was just.

ENTREPRISE OF THE CANADA METHODISTS.—We learn by the *Christian Guardian*, that the Canada Methodists have purchased a lot of land in Toronto, for which they paid \$3,750, and upon which they are about to erect buildings for a Book Room and Printing Estab- lishment.

REV. T. MERRITT.—This venerable father in the Gospel, has spent several weeks last past in the State of Maine, where, we are happy to learn, his health has con- siderably improved.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—Dr. Sigmond, a celebrated physician of London has become a convert to the doctrine of animal magnetism, and has joined the magnetizers. We understand that Dr. Ware of this city is a firm be- liever in the new science.

FIRE AT NEW YORK.—A fire broke out in New York on Wednesday last, by which about 50 buildings were destroyed, chiefly dwelling-houses. A man and a woman were burnt to death. The loss is estimated at 100,000 dollars.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Scarcely a day passes, but accounts are given in some paper, of the horrible death of some person by this truly awful disease. Of what use are dogs? Would it not be better on the whole, if the entire race were destroyed from among us?

* * * The verses on the death of a child three years and ten months of age, you must respectfully decline pub- lishing.

General Intelligence.

Infamous Liquor Case. The keepers of tipping shops acquired some notoriety for a disregard to the usual feelings that govern the generosity of men in their business intercourse. The smallest gain is a motive here- tofore to induce them to administer the intoxicating draught, even when they know that drunkenness and dis- eases will follow. There are, however, honorable ex- ceptions of persons who will not lightly risk the hap- piness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry price that is paid for the deadly poison.

On Monday, (last week,) a respectable citizen, on go-

ing home to dinner, found his little boy, about six years old, evidently under the influence of liquor. On inquiry, it seemed that the boy and another little fellow, about the age, had been to a shop in Cambridge street, and had bought fourpence worth of noney, which they drank, and that they both became intoxicated. The indignant father went to the shop and found the prisoner, John Gar- rison, a black man, who declared that he did not sell the boys any strong liquor; that it was only perry. The off- ended father caused the man to be prosecuted for sell- ing liquor without license, for which he was fined \$15 with costs.—*Boston Atlas.*

THE EXPLOSION IN PITTSFIED, we understand, was heard about thirty miles distant, in a number of in- stances. A friend in Chesterfield, twenty-two miles from Pittsfield, says the buildings were shaken there, as if by an earthquake. A gentleman who slept in Pitts- field, within half a mile of the Magazine, that night, de- scribes the scene as terrific. The awful and stunning explosion was prolonged apparently a number of seconds, probably by the powder being in many different cases. Then there was a sudden and fearful rush of the people from their beds, with agonized exclamations heard from every quarter, amidst the darkness of midnight, every one excited by the apprehension of some awful impending disaster. Many dwelling houses, a respectable white frames all driven in, and the plastering in some cases, thrown down upon the sleeping inmates. The Churches and public and private buildings were all "tattered and torn," every thing appearing as if the angel of destruc- tion had passed through the town. The bricks of the Magazine were centred broadcast, like shot from a bomb-shell, through the centre of the town, and the tamps in the church-yard where it was situated, were many of them thrown down and destroyed. Not many slept that night, and nearly next morning the citizens, pale and trembling, gathered in public meeting to learn whence originated this terrific, but fortunately to no human be- ing, fatal disaster. It appeared by subsequent develop- ments that the Magazine had been opened by false keys, and a train of powder laid with great care and pre- caution, to explode about 9 o'clock in the evening, but fortunately from some defect in the train, it was delayed two hours. In all human probability, many lives were thus preserved. Some young men have been appre- hended and confessed made, but their precise nature we have been unable to learn.—*Northampton Courier.*

PROVIDENT (BOSTON) INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS. The following is an extract from the Report of the Treas- urer of this Institution, made at a meeting of the Trustees, July 17th: "The business of the office during the last six months has been greater in some respects than in any preceding equal period. During this time we have received in de- posits, the sum of \$240,431.17, which is smaller than any receipt for a like period since January, A. D. 1833. Our payment of principal has been greater than any other consequence of the Institution, with the exception of one reported in January last; it then was \$411,697.69—it now amounts to \$345,683.99. But the number of persons wanted upon exceeds that in any former account. We have received \$546 deposits, and paid out \$487 pay- ments—total 10,333. We have opened 1545 and closed 1744 accounts, leaving \$18,015 accounts open on our books."

LYNCH LAW.—The following beautiful exemplifica- tion of the reason and justice of Lynch Law is from the Louisville Journal:

A few days ago, a sum of money was stolen near Kos- covino, Mississippi. A black girl, who professes to know all about the circumstances, charged a respectable white person with being the thief. Upon her testimony the citizens seized him, tied him to a tree, and "lynched" him with extreme severity. During the operation a man named Parker stood looking on, and exclaiming—"Give it to him! He has the money!" He is the thief, and will soon confess it! The lynchers found, however, after nearly killing their victim, that he would confess nothing, and he was at length released, torn, bleeding, and unable to stand. A few hours afterwards, a negro began to re- peat upon Parker himself, who, on being tied to the same tree, roared out "I have the money!" The whole sum was found in his possession and that of the wench on whose false testimony the innocent man had been so horribly murdered.

This occurrence should be a memorable lesson to all who are disposed to take the vengeance of the law into their own hands. The atrocious practice of "lynching" deserves to be stamped with the indignation of men and the wrath of God in every town in this bloody tragedy at Koscovino, should at once be driven forth, an exile from society and all its sympathies.

ALVAN STEWART, Esq. was arrested while attending an Anti-Slavery meeting at Oriskany Falls, N. Y., and taken before a magistrate in another town and fined one dollar and costs, for delivering a temperance address on the Sabbath, (which he did in the Presbyterian church, in the presence of ministers, deacons, and laymen, asking people to sign a petition to the Legislature for the suppression of the traffic in ardent spirit. His trial took place in the night; and he says, "between 12 and 3 in the morning, I delivered such a temperance address as a certain class have not had the opportunity to hear. The Devil outwitted himself!" He says he shall prosecute the justice and constable in the Supreme Court, for false imprisonment.—*Boston Recorder.*

Breaking up a Family.—Police Court, July 19.—A miserable husband and wife, named Noonan, were brought up for common drunkenness, and sent over to the House of Correction. The Police officer, who brought them, found their equal abode of rum and wretchedness; found three boys of the ages of 12, 10 and 4 years, and applica- tion was made for their admittance at the House of Indus- try. But it was objected that the children's asylum con- tained with that institution was already crowded. It was finally arranged that the eldest lad should go to a place out of town—the second, having been employed at beg- ging and acquired precocious habits of idleness and vagrancy, was committed to the House of Reformation; and the youngest, almost in a state of nudity, was sent to the House of Industry.—*Merc. Jour.*

A Wealthy Corporation.—Trinity Church, in N. Y. city, is a corporation which is chartered for \$4,000,000, and holds property to the amount of 12 or 13 millions. It is managed by forty trustees, who have appropriated \$100,000 as the Bishop's fund, which makes his salary about \$6000 per annum, besides perquisites. This property is principally in real estate, and as the charter does not permit the institution to hold over \$100,000 in money, the bulk of the income is invested in various kinds of productive securities as fast as collected. The annual ad- dition to the original fund, therefore, is very heavy, and will in a few years, swell the sum to an enormous amount. If the trustees do not devise some means for spending the yearly produce of this great estate, the in- fluence of Mr. Biddle and his big bank will soon be as nothing compared with that of Trinity Church and its dependencies.—*Sylvester's N. Y. Republican.*

Curious Fact.—The Rev. Lemuel Potter, of the Se- cond Baptist Church in Lowell, communicates the follow- ing fact to the Lowell Courier. A young lady of that city, daughter of Mr. Levi Atwood, who has been sick for some time, and was supposed to be in a consumption, on Saturday the 14th of July, vomited, as is supposed, be- tween three and four hundred insects, resembling mag- gots. Some of these were placed in a bottle of white glass, and soon changed into the chrysalis state. On Thursday, July 26, they became the common house fly. The question now arises, how did these common flies in- troduce their eggs into the stomach of this person? It is suggested that she may have received them upon lettuce or other food, and that her stomach being diseased, re- tained and hatched them. Although strong emetics were given her, no more have appeared since the 14th.

The South.—The Mobile Advertiser says "it is a fact worth mentioning, and it has struck us with great force, that while we hear a great deal in the South amongst a certain description of politicians about 'Southern rights' and 'Southern feelings,' and 'Southern principles and Southern interests,' we hear nothing at all of such like party catch words in the North."

Recipe for the Catarrh.—Take the root of Sanguis- bora Canadensis or Blood Root, dry it and beat it into a powder or fine snuff, mix it with the gum of Camphor and use it as a snuff when extended with water. This remedy has been proved to be efficacious in curing the disease after being practised several times, and can be recommended as an almost certain remedy.

Look Out.—The New York Express, says that a new batch of counterfeiters was put into circulation in that city yesterday, of the denomination of \$10 on the State Bank, Boston, Revere's plate. They are tolerably well exe- cuted, the signatures very pale.

Till the Land.—As times go, we should incline to doubt the expediency of urging a withdrawal of any portion of the capital invested in any quarter of the Union, at agricultural pursuits. It was one of the com- plaints, and believed to be one of the causes of scarcity, within the last two or three years, that agriculture had been measurably neglected, for modes of growing rich more rapidly, in the middle and western States. Agri- culture is the basis of our country's prosperity, and that interest should thrive and grow at all events. While it does so, other interests will also progressively expand and prosper; and no heavy calamity, such as short crops and deficiency of bread stuffs can overtake the land."

The trustees of the Albany Medical College have ap- pointed DAVID M. REESE, M. D., of the city of New York, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the new institution. We learn that Dr. Reese has accepted the appointment, but does not purpose to change his residence, or relinquish his practice in this city.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The duties of Dr. R.'s professorship will, we under- stand, be performed during a portion of the winter months, and therefore allow him to continue his practice as usual, with very little interruption.—*Chris. Adv. and Jour.*

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society held on the 19th inst. at Washington, a letter was received from J. Keightley offering to the city a choice of three lots, the most elevated and eligible sites in the city, for the erec- tion of the contemplated monument to the Father of his Country. The Senate at the last session of Congress re- solved to grant a piece of the public ground for that pur- pose.

A late law of Congress provides, that the widows of those who were in the revolutionary army, and who were married before January 1794, and are now widows, shall receive a pension for five years from March 4th, 1836, equal to the pay or pension to which their husbands would have been entitled, if living, under the act of 7th June, 1832.

Wholesome drink for warm weather.—Take a two gallon stone jug and fill it with cold water. Put into this water a quart of oat meal, and shake it well. In half an hour it will furnish a pleasant, nutritious and excellent beverage. We know a large number of soldiers who have been unable to take any other drink in the field for himself and hands.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A murder, caused by intemperance, took place recent- ly in Pope county, Arkansas, by a man named Brown shooting his wife with a rifle loaded with two balls. She was sitting amidst her children, in the shade of a tree, when she saw the rifle pointed at her, but before she had time to rise, received the balls between her breasts.

The Emperor of Russia has, it seems, imposed a tax upon tobacco, which will yield 80,000,000 of rubles, to be applied to the formation of rail roads, and to the pro- motion of steam navigation. This, it must be admitted, is judiciously converting one smoke into another.

Fatal Duel.—We see it stated in the Western papers that on the fourth of July, Messrs. Drume and Drinkers of Madison county, both gentlemen of high respectabil- ity, fought a duel with double barreled shot guns—and both were killed on the spot.

Tax upon Thirst.—It is stated in an English publica- tion, that in the British empire the taxes upon thirst alone upon brandy, rum, wine, &c., are greater than the tax paid by the fifty millions of Russians for the support of their government.

The Rev. George Herbert, the celebrated rector of Be- rton, in his Book of Proverbs, appears to have a most terrible deed of a learned lay. He says, "A morning sun, a wine-bred child, and a Latin-bred woman, seldom are well."

If the computation is correct that the Florida war has cost thirty millions, which is a moderate computation, each Indian taken, whether man, woman or child, has cost twenty thousand dollars a head.

A swarm of Bees have taken up their quarters in the steeple of Christ Church, Baltimore, and have already done a good business in their line, having accumulated a good quantity of honey.

It is said that Mr. Lovejoy of Georgia, one of the pas- sionate saviors in the late contest of the Pulaski, was also on board the Home and the William Gibbons—three of the most appalling situations ever recorded.

Walter Heron, Esq. of Norfolk, deceased, has left \$1000 to the Colonization Society.

EASTHAM CAMP-MEETING.

The Committee appointed by the Methodist Societies in Boston, to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation and comfort of such of our friends as may wish to go from the city to the Camp-meeting at Eastham, on the 8th of August, give the following notice.

The safe and commodious steam-boat Huntress has been chartered to convey passengers to and from the meeting. She will leave Lewis' wharf, near East Boston Ferry, at 6 o'clock precisely, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 8. All persons who intend going in her are re- quested to be on board by half past 5 o'clock.—No ardent spirits will be allowed to be sold on board the boat, on the passage either way.—Passage to and from the Camp-ground, and board and lodging while there, three dollars and fifty cents. Passage, without board, one dollar each way.

Each of the Methodist Societies in this city will have its own Tents, and all the members of the Boston Soci- eties will board in common, under the supervision of the committee of arrangements. Persons from the adjacent towns can be boarded in the Boston Tents, if application is seasonably made. Tickets may be had at Rev. D. S. King's Bookstore, 23 Washington street, of Milton Daggett, No. 5 Brat- ley Square, John Gove, No. 60 Commercial street, Free- man M. Dyer, 479 Washington street, Thomas Patten, Jr., Crescent Place, Capt. David Snow, 8 City wharf, and at the Clothing Store under Rev. E. T. Taylor's church.

All persons intending to go from this city, are re- quested to procure their tickets as early as practicable. J. SLEEPER, for the Committee.

Boston, July 16, 1838.

APPOINTMENTS FOR QUARTERLY MEETINGS CHANGED.

Attendance on the Camp-meetings appointed on New London District, will render it necessary to change the time advertised for some of the Quarterly Meetings. The change will affect the following places—and their Quarterly Meetings may be expected at the time now specified—viz.

Norwich Falls,	Aug. 23.
Eastford,	Sept. 1, 2.
Norwich Landing,	" 9, 10.
Plainfield,	" 14.
Thompson,	" 15, 16.
E. Thompson and Woodstock,	" 18, 19.
Webster,	" 20, 21.
Southbridge,	" 22, 23.

A. U. SWINERTON, P. E.

Norwich, August 2, 1838.

DISTRICT STEWARD'S MEETING.

The District Stewards appointed for the current year, by the several Quarterly Meeting Conferences on the New London District, are hereby requested to meet at the Methodist Meeting house, at Eastford, Conn., on Wed- nesday, Aug. 29, 1838, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for the pur- poses specified in the Discipline.

A. U. SWINERTON, P. E.

Norwich, Aug. 2, 1838.

SOUTH NEWMARKET SEMINARY.

The fall term of this institution is appointed to com- mence on the first Thursday of Sept., and continue ten- ty-two weeks embracing two quarters in one term.

South Newmarket, July 15, 1838.

Br. BROWN.—In looking over the "Course of Study, &c." published in the last week, by Br. Can- field for the Examining Committee, we learn that the class are to pass a "special examination in Sacred Rhet- oric," but we find no text-book recommended for that branch. The committee will oblige at least some of the class by informing them, through the Herald, on what author that examination is to be founded.

July 30.

EASTHAM CAMP-MEETING.

To the brethren and sisters who attended the Camp-meet- ing at Eastham last year, and to those who contemplate attending the same this year.

The undersigned together with three other brethren who reside on the Cape, were appointed a committee to make improvements on the ground, and were instructed to cause to be erected a building 40 by 20 feet, and two stories high, to accommodate the preachers with lodging, and for a stand to present your goods for the purpose of storing the tents and cooking utensils of the various so- cieties, during the intervals of the meetings, together with sundry other improvements, all of which will cost from six to eight hundred dollars. It will therefore be necessary for the meeting to raise this year, at least, five hundred dollars. There was a large amount subscribed last year, but a great part of it was not paid in, and has not been paid up to this time. We hope such of those who subscribed last year, and have not paid, will immedi- ately, on seeing this notice, forward to Isaac Harding, 139 Hanover street, Boston, what they then subscribed, as we are very much in want of it, in order to meet the de- mands against the committee.

And now dear brethren and sisters, who contemplate attending the meeting this year, you will find that there has been much done on the ground for your comfort and convenience, and we hope that you will one and all, come to the Camp-meeting, not only prepared to subscribe, but with the money in your pockets to pay. If you love Camp-meetings, you will certainly be pleased to find, per- manent improvements which have been made, in or- der to insure the continuance of these glorious auxiliaries for the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, until the mil- lenium. If you all come prepared to do something, we, with the greatest ease, may pay all which is due for the land and for the improvements.

ISAAC HARDING, } For the
JOHN GOVE, } Committee.

Boston, July 14.

CAMP-MEETING, FOR DOVER DISTRICT.

Arrangements have been made for holding a Camp- meeting for Dover District, on Durham neck; on a new and elegant ground, owned by Rev. John Adams. The Committee appointed by the preachers, on the District to make arrangements for holding our Camp-meeting, are of opinion that the place determined upon, is preferable to any other place within their knowledge. It is accessi- ble by water conveyance, to all the sea board. It is only four miles from Durham Falls, and five from Lamprey River, by land. Steamboats can land their passengers, within ten rods of the centre of the ground.

Providence permitting, the public religious services, will commence on Monday the 3d day of September next at 6 o'clock, P. M. All the preachers on Dover District are earnestly solicited to be present with their tent com- panies.

Brethren in the ministry and membership, let us make one united and vigorous effort, for a good Camp-meeting, on Dover District. Our brethren in the ministry and membership in the New England and Maine Confer- ences, who are contiguous, are respectfully invited to at- tend.

Arrangements will be made for keeping horses at hay and grain, or grass, at a reasonable price.

S. CHAMBERLIN.

South Newmarket, July 25.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp-Meeting for the Montpelier District, will commence on Monday the 10th of Sept. next, at Corinth, Vt. The meeting is to be held on land owned by Brother James Heath, about half a mile from the old Methodist meeting house in Vershire, and about five miles from Chelsea Green.

The location of this meeting is such, that it will accom- modate a few circuits on the south part of Danville Dis- trict, and a few on the north part of Plymouth, and north part of Springfield Districts.

The preachers and people from these places are re- spectfully invited to attend. The preachers on the Montpelier District are earnestly solicited to be present, all of them, with a good number of persons to keep them, till they call at the stand on the camp ground.

ELIZABETH J. SCOTT, P. E.

Barre, Aug. 1, 1838.

CAMP-MEETING.

By leave of Providence, a Camp-Meeting will be held on the 10

Poetry.

CHILD AT THE MOTHER'S GRAVE.

My mother's grave: 'Tis there beneath the trees,
I love to go alone, and sit, and think
Upon that grassy mound. My cradle hours
Come back again so sweetly, when I wake
And lifted up my head, to kiss the cheek
That bowed to meet me.

And I seem to feel
Once more the hand that smoothed my clustering curls,
And led me to the garden, pointed out
Each fragrant flower and bud, or drawing back
My foot/step I could careless crush the worm
That crawled beside me.

And that gentle tone
Teaching to pat the house-dog, and he klad
To the poor cat, and spare the little flies
Upon the window, and divide my bread
With those that hunger'd, and bow meekly down
To the gray-headed man, and look with love
On all whom God hath made.

And then her hymn
At early evening, when I went to rest
And folded closely to her bosom, and
Joining my cheek to hers, and pouring out
My broken music with her tuneful strain:
Comes it not back again, that holy hymn,
Even now upon my ear?

But when I go
To my lone bed, and find no mother there,
And weeping kneel to say the prayer she taught,
Or when I read the Bible that she loved,
Or to her vacant seat at church draw near,
And think of her, a voice in my heart,
Bidding me early seek my God, and love
My blessed Saviour.

Sure that voice is her's;
I know it is, because these were the words
She used to speak so tenderly, with tears,
At the still twilight hour, or when we walked
Forth in the spring, amid rejoicing birds,
Or whispering talk beside the winter fire.
Mother! I'll keep these precepts in my heart,
And do thy bidding.

Then, when God shall say,
My days are finish'd, he will give me leave
To come to thee? And can I find thy home,
And see thee with thy glorious garments on,
And kneel at the Redeemer's feet, and beg,
That where the mother is the child may dwell!

L. H. S.

Miscellaneous.

THE WHOLE BIBLE.

A Roman Catholic priest in Ireland sympathizing with the moral condition of his parish, contrived what could be done, consistent with his own religion, to overtake the population with some remedial measures, and it struck him that it would be well to print and circulate the epistles of St. Peter by themselves, in a separate tract. He did so, but some how or other, they did not sell. He then thought he had better add to the title, "The Epistles of St. Peter, Head of the Church." Still, however, nobody bought them. At last it suggested itself to his mind, that, if he placed between the title-page and the epistles themselves, a representation of St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome, they would sell. He did so; and now the whole edition was soon bought up. One of the copies fell into the hands of a man, who, having read it, went to the priest, and having ascertained that he had put them in circulation, said:

"I have not got it. Are there not the epistles of some other fellows?"

"What makes you think so?" said the priest.

"Because," replied the man, "I find it is written, 'As our beloved brother Paul hath said.' Now, where are the epistles of St. Paul?"

"It is even so," said the priest.

"The man never rested until he had procured a copy of the New Testament. Having read it, he came again to the priest—

"Ah, I have not got it all yet," said he.

"Why not?" said the priest.

"Because I read, as it is written in the Book of Psalms: 'As it is written in the book of Hosea:—

'As saith the prophet Jeremiah:—'As saith the prophet Isaiah:—' and then, with all the characteristic order of an Irishman, pointed out to the priest the noble array of finger-prints and land-marks in the New Testament, pointing to the existence of the Old.

"Well," said the priest, "you are right now also; there is another book much larger than that which you have."

"O let me have it," said the man; and he never rested till he was possessed of a perfect copy of the Scriptures.

Having then penetrated, as it were, both strata—both hemispheres—and absorbed the light of both, the man went to his own priest and applied for absolution, which he refused him, among other reasons, because he was a Bible reader, and that, therefore, there was no absolution for him. However, he urged his suit, with that irresistible Irish force to which there was no parallel in the universe: that the priest agreed to let him have absolution upon payment of a certain sum of money. The man then pulled out from under his coat the Bible, and said to the priest,

"I come to you for absolution; you say I must not have it because I am a Bible reader; at last you agree to give me absolution if I pay you half a crown. I do not want your absolution," and opening the Bible in the middle, as a person in his condition would naturally do, and read, (and it was fit that such a blessed presence should be found in the centre of the Bible), "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters; and he that hath no money, come ye, buy and eat, without money and without price."—*Canada Baptist Magazine.*

The world has now done justice to the immortal Luther; and literary men will continue to do justice to him in spite of Rome, and popes and priests. The following we extract from Blackwood's Magazine.

MARTIN LUTHER.

Perhaps the finest, richest, and most generous species of character, is that which presents to the dainty the most repulsive surface. Within the rough rind the feelings are preserved unsophisticated, robust and healthy. The *noti me tangere* outside keeps off that insidious swarm of artificial sentimentalities which taint and adulterate, and finally expel all natural and vigorous emotions from within us. The idea of a perfect man has always been figured forth in our minds, by the emblem of the lion coming out of the lamb, and the lamb coming out of the lion.

Of this description of character was Luther. Nothing could exceed his submissiveness and humility, when a choice was left him whether to be humble or daring; but when conscience spoke, no other consideration was for a moment attended to, and he certainly did then shake the forest in his magnificent ire. But if we behold him on a moment, to use his own quotation from Scripture, "pouring contempt upon princes," and highly raging against the highest upon earth, we see him the next in his familiar correspondence, a poor, humble, afflicted man, not puffed up with pride at the great things he had accomplished, but rather struck down by a sense of his own unworthiness. As to his violence, it was part of his mission to be violent, and those who lay it to his charge to be blame-worthy, seem to us not to accuse him, but to accuse Providence. Not to have been violent, would have been to have been in earnest. And here it must be observed, that his violence was only verbal; it was merely the rousing voice to awaken Europe from the lethargy of ages.

But let us follow him into private life. Here it is that we shall best learn to appreciate him. We will not dwell upon his constant contentment in poverty, and his contempt for riches, because this is the characteristic of almost all great men, who are really worth more than gold can procure them; but his long unbroken friendship with Melancthon—a character so opposite to his own, and in some respects so superior, as he was the first to acknowledge himself, has always struck us as a proof that he possessed much sweetness and gentleness of disposition. Envy or jealousy never interrupted for a moment the fraternal affection that subsisted between these great men. Of those passions, indeed, Luther seems not to have been susceptible. Neither did personal ambition come near him. Though he had so many titles to it, he never claimed the supremacy over his contemporary reformers. Notwithstanding the great things he had performed, he gave himself no air of grandeur or importance. He seemed to consider himself as a common man among common men. He was Dr. Martin Luther, and nothing more. There was a simplicity and commonness in his habits and conversation, which contrasted wonderfully with the mighty revolution he brought about. This simplicity, we were going to say, shows his native greatness; but we correct ourselves, and add, that it exhibits that apostolic frame of mind, which all the messengers of God, from Moses downwards, have displayed. Such men are moulded at once by the Hand that sends them. The accidents of this world have no power (as they have upon others) to change or modify their moral conformation. There is an oneness, a wholeness, an uncompleteness of character in these elect instruments; on their moral frame is chiselled by the Divine finger, one idea, and one only—and that external to their earthly condition. Hence was begotten the simplicity and homeliness of Luther's walk in life. Had he acted the great man, he would have proved that he was not the apostle. The frank, popular, coarse, and somewhat pleasant bearing which marked him, has made him the hero of the populace to this day in Germany. What is also remarkable in a man of his indomitable and profound piety is, that he had no austerity.

The license law.—The following remarks on the new license law of this State, are from the New Yorker; they place the subject in its proper light, and are well worthy of attention:

"The new Temperance Law of Massachusetts, forbidding the sale of ardent spirits in quantities less than fifteen gallons, except by licensed apothecaries, went into effect on the 1st inst. We anxiously hope that the noble old Commonwealth will be found sufficiently virtuous and intelligent to maintain the spirit and drift of this law, however it may be modified in its peculiar form and details. If it is sustained in the ensuing election, on a direct and determined appeal through the ballot box, the fact will shed a new and unflinching lustre upon Republican institutions. Yet our hopes are mingled with apprehensions. A desperate attempt will be made to link this question with politics, and concentrate the votes of the lovers of free drinking upon the candidates of the political minority, with the understanding that the triumph of that party shall be followed by a repeal of the Temperance law. Such a coalition would be disgraceful to both parties, but especially to those of the political majority who would thus boldly declare that they love rum better than their country. In the nature of things, it could not be more than a temporary success, and would leave an indelible stigma behind it. The Temperance law was in no sense a party measure, and was heartily supported by men of all political sentiments."

[From the Youth's Companion.]

THE MYSTERIOUS JUG.

Thomas. Uncle Ben, what is that you have got in your hand? Is it a jug of molasses?

Uncle Ben. No, not molasses, Tom, it is not so sweet as that.

T. Is it water, sir?

Uncle B. It is not so good to drink as water.

T. Oh, then?

Uncle B. No, it is not so useful as oil.

T. It must be vinegar. [Tom had a particular dislike to vinegar.]

Uncle B. No, it is not vinegar.

Robert. Ah, I know what it is; it is rum.

T. Oh, no, Uncle Ben wouldn't have a jug of rum.

Willie. [Looking up earnestly in Uncle Ben's face.]

Uncle Ben. I'll tell you, Willie, something about it, and then perhaps you can tell me what it is. As I was coming over here this morning, I saw this jug lying in the middle of the road, which I supposed to have been dropped from somebody's wagon. So I picked it up, and pulling out the cork, smelt of it; but found it was not good for me to drink. As I came up to the house I stepped into the barn yard, and offered it to Rover the horse, but he snorted back, as if I had put a bottle of salts under his nose. Finding he did not like it, I offered it next to Mully; but she tossed up her nose with an air of contempt, as if she felt herself very much insulted. I next offered it to the pig. Piggie didn't know exactly how to take it. First he smelt of it, and then gave a grunt and ran away. Presently he came again and sniffing it some time, concluded at last to take it. After shaking his head very wisely, he tasted again; but having discovered his propensity, I did not care about his making any more of a beast of himself, and took it away.

Willie. Do nobody but pigs ever drink it?

Uncle Ben. Sometimes men do.

Willie. Then it is rum.

Robert. Why didn't you let the pig drink it, sir?

Uncle Ben. Because it was not good for him.

Thomas. If it is not good for pigs, I'm sure it is not good for men.

Uncle Ben. If you think so, Tom, you may empty the jug and fill it with some of your mother's good spruce beer, and set it on the gate post by the door.

Tom. Did so, and with the other boys, took his station at the window to watch the result. Soon after a man came driving along the road, looking eagerly before him, as if he had lost something. When he arrived opposite the house, he spied the jug, and stopping his horse, he sprang out of the wagon, and proceeded to examine the contents. He soon discovered the change and looking up at the window, which was thickly studded with pleasant faces, he smiled good naturedly, as if he had appreciated their motive, and after taking a hearty draught at the beer, he jumped into his wagon and drove off.

I guess that will do him more good than the rum would said Willie, after he had finished drinking the beer.

HOPE AND MEMORY.

A babe lay in its cradle. A being with bright hair, and a clear eye, came and kissed it. Her name was Hope. Its nurse denied it a cake, for which it cried; Hope told it of one in store for to-morrow. Its little sister gave it a flower, at which it clapped its hands joyfully, and Hope promised it fairer ones, which it should gather for itself.

The babe grew to a boy. He was musing at the summer twilight. Another being, with a sweet, serious face came and sat by him. Her name was Memory. And she said, "Look behind thee, and tell me what thou seest."

The boy answered, "I see a short path, bordered with flowers. Butterflies spread out gay wings there, and birds sing among the shrubs. It seems to be the path where my feet have walked, for at the beginning of it my is own cradle."

"What art thou holding in thy hand?" asked Memory. And he answered, "A book which my mother gave me." "Come hither," said Memory, with a gentle voice, "and I will teach thee how to get honey out of it, that shall be sweet, when thy hair is gray."

The boy became a youth. Once, as he lay in his bed, Hope and Memory came to the pillow. Hope sang a merry song, like the lark when she rises from the nest to the skies. Afterwards she said, "Follow me, and thou shalt have music in thy heart, as sweet as the lay I sung thee."

But Memory said, "He shall be mine also. Hope, why need we contend?" For as long as he kepteth Virtue in his heart, we will be to him as sisters, all his life long." So he embraced Hope and Memory, and was beloved of them both.

When he awoke, they blessed him, and he gave a hand to each. He became a man, and Hope girded him every morning for his labor, and every night he supped at the table of Memory, with Knowledge for their guest.

At length Age found the man, and turned his temples white. To his dim eye, it seemed that the world was an altered place. But it was he himself who had changed, and the warm blood had grown cold in his veins.

Memory looked on him with grave and tender eyes, like a loving and long-tried friend. She sat down by his elbow-chair, and he said to her, "Thou hast not kept faithfully some jewels that I entrusted to thee. I fear that they are lost."

She answered mournfully and meekly, "It may be so. The lock of my casket is worn. Sometimes I am weary, and fall asleep. Then Time purloins my key. But the gems that thou gavest me when life was new, see! I have lost none of them. They are as brilliant as when they first came into my hands."

Memory looked pitifully on him, as she ceased to speak, wishing to be forgiven. But Hope began to unfold a radiant wing which she had long worn concealed beneath her robe, and daily tried its strength in a heavenward flight.

The old man lay down to die. And as the soul went forth from the body, the angels took it. Memory ascended by its side, and went through the open gate of heaven. But Hope paused at the threshold. There she expired, like a rose faintly giving forth its last odors.

A glorious form bent over her. Her name was Immortal Happiness. Hope commended to her soul, which she had followed through the world. "Religion," she said, "planted in it such seeds as bear the fruit of heaven. It is thine forever."

Her dying words were like the music of some breaking harp, mournful but sweet. And I heard the voice of angels saying, "Hope that is born of the earth must die, but Memory is eternal as the books from which men are judged."—*Girl's Book.*

CARICATURE OF ARMINIANISM.

The following has been published in several Calvinistic papers:

THE DIFFERENCE.—A Calvinist once heard an Arminian preach, and after service was ended, the latter denounced the former to know how he was pleased. The Calvinist frankly acknowledged that he was not edified. I want to know, said the other, what could have been the reason? Did I not preach works and grace? Yes, said the Calvinist. And do you not believe in works and grace? Yes, I do. What then, said the difference? said the other. Why, said the Calvinist, you place works at the bottom for the foundation, and grace for the top, as the consequence; whereas, I place grace at the bottom as the foundation, and works as the consequence. In other words, you make works the tree, and grace the fruit;—whereas, I make grace the tree and works the fruit. Indeed, said the Arminian, I see no great difference in this, since we both embrace the essence of the Gospel. All the difference, rejoined the Calvinist, is, that your house is built bottom upwards, and whether your house is fit for residence, or will stand or fall in the decisive day, you can judge.—*Hartford Watchman.*

We are surprised that any respectable editors would permit such a glaring misrepresentation of Arminianism to be published in their paper. It may do for mere vulgar amusement, but it is not fit to be read by any one who has any regard for the truth. It is also stated that grace must come first to us, give us the good will, and then co-operate with it.

OLD SCOTTISH DIALECT.—We have here a specimen of this style of writing, and at the same time a reading of the word of God. It was written about the year 1556.

"And thairfor, dear brethren, yf that ye luke for a luke to come, of necessities it is that ye exercise in the luke of the Lord your God. Let na day slip over without sum comfort resassit fra the mouth of God; open your ears, and He will speak evn pleasing things to your hart; clois not your eis, but diligente lat theme behald what portion is left to you within your father's testament; let your tounge learne to praise the gracious gudness of him wha of his meir mercie hath callit you fra darkness to light, and fra deith to life. Nether yit may ye do this as sytelye that ye will admit na witness; any, brethren, ye ar ordneynt of God to reule and governe your awn housis in his tiew fre, and according to his halye word. Within your awn housis, I say, in sum casis ye are bishops and kings; your wyffs, children, and familie, are your bishoprick and charge; yf of you all set requirit how carefullie and diligente ye have instructed them in Godis tiew knowledge; and how that you have studeit in theme to plant virtue and to repress vice. And thairfor, I say, ye must nak theme partakeris in reading, exhortation, and in making above all things, their hearts, studie to present in life that whilk the Lord commendis; and then, be ye assurit, that ye shall never heir nor reid the same without fruite. And this mekill for the exercises within your housis."—*Knox's Letter of Instructions to the Protestants of Scotland during his absence.*—*Gospel Messenger.*

CARROTS FOR MILCH COWS.—A farmer informs us, that he raised about 100 bushels of carrots last year, which he has fed to a milk cow; and the little experience he has had in this case has convinced him that the carrot is far more productive, and of much greater value for the stock, than he was aware of; and he will now enter more largely into the cultivation of this valuable root. He sowed a pair of carrots in May, and they produced at the rate of 1200 bushels to the acre, and yielded much more than those sowed in June, a few weeks later. He has kept a cow by giving her about 5 quarts of carrots, and a very small quantity of hay, per day, with other coarse fodder, and from her milk has been made 1 lb. of butter per day.

In raising root crops there is not sufficient attention paid to carrots. We have raised a pretty good crop of carrots on rather a poor soil, when neither potatoes nor rutabaga would grow so as to produce half as much as the carrots. Carrots will grow near each other as the tops shade but little, and they yield very largely on a good soil; they are one of the very best of roots for all kinds of stock, containing, as we think, a larger quantity of nutriment than turnips or potatoes. Cows fed on carrots produce yellow butter of excellent quality. We have fed young calves in the spring on carrots cut in small slices; they are very fond of them, and they are doubtless healthy and conducive to their growth.—*Yankee Farmer for April.*

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION. Probably many of our readers know that an interesting work, entitled, "The Young Christian," has, within a few years, appeared before the public. In this work the author, Mr. Abbot, says that in one of the chief towns of Switzerland, there is a very large and excellent infant school, at which the method of teaching is, to give a pupil an occasion of some interest. The little stranger, entering, looks upon the trees, playgrounds, large rooms, and the multitude of the teachers and teachers, and is afraid. The teacher then leads the new comer into the midst of the children, and calling their attention, says, "Here is a girl who has come to join our school.—She is a stranger and is afraid. Will you all promise to treat her kindly?" The pupils all answer together, "Yes, sir, we will." The teacher then says, "She has told me that she will try to be a good girl, and to do her duty, but sometimes she will forget, I am afraid, and sometimes she will yield to temptation, and do wrong. Now which of you children will be her friend to be with her a few days till she becomes acquainted with the school, and tell her what she ought to do; and help her watch herself that she may avoid doing wrong?"

Several voices reply all at once, "I will, sir." The teacher then selects from among the pupils one of the best and oldest children, and constitutes her the friend and protector of the little stranger. After this they are together whenever they go out, and a strong attachment is formed between them. If the stranger is injured, the protector is grieved; and kindness shown to one touches also the other. "We all need a Protector," says Mr. Abbot. "We all need a friend, who will look after us, and who will be with us in our hour of need."—*Yankee Farmer for April.*

FAMILY AFFECTION.—In some families there appears to exist but little natural feelings among the members for one another. We often see a brother successful in business, and surrounded by every comfort and luxury, while a sister who may have married judiciously is pining unnoticed in suffering and want. The brother's name may often be found heading a subscription list for some splendid charity; and yet he has no dollar to spare for the playmate of his early years who has been overtaken by poverty.—And sisters, who lose love in life have been cast unrequited—how often do they forget the sweet intercourse of childhood and meet as un sympathizing strangers. The one perchance, who was the fondest and most beloved in early days, is she whose lot is cast in the low vale of want in after life, and whom the more fortunate sisters regard with indifference, or shun from motives of false pride.—*Baltimore Visitor.*

THE LORD'S PRAYER ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.—"Let us now," says Erasmus, "imagine we hear a soldier among these fighting Christians saying the Lord's prayer." "Our Father," says he; "O hardened wretch! can you call him Father, when you are just going to cut your brother's throat? Hallowed be thy name." How can the name of God be more impiously unhallowed than by mutual bloody murder among you, his sons? "Thy kingdom come." Do you pray for the coming of his kingdom, while you are trying to establish an earthly despotism, by the spilling of the blood of God's sons and subjects? "Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven." His will in heaven is for peace, but you are now meditating war. Dare you say to your Father in heaven, "Give us this day our daily bread?" when you are going the next minute to burn your brother's cornfields, and had rather lose the benefits of them yourself than suffer him to enjoy them unmolested? With what face can you say, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us?" when so far from forgiving your brother, you are going with all the haste you can, to murder him in cold blood for an alleged trespass, which, after all, is but imaginary? Do you presume to deprecate the danger of temptation, who, not without great danger to yourselves, are doing all you can to force your brother into danger? Do you deserve to be delivered from evil, that is the evil being by whose spirit you are guided, in contriving the greatest possible evil to your brother?

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.—Persevere, against discouragement. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; number in something with every body and every thing with none. Be guarded in discourse; attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent. Practice strict temperance, and in all your transactions, remember the final account.

The Missionary Boy.—A correspondent in Virginia says, "In 1816 I commenced a Sunday school in Lewisburg, which was much blessed. I have commenced another school. It is small, yet deeply interesting. We have some children of great promise. Who knows but that some of these may follow our young brother, J. L. Shuck, to Mexico? We remember then that when he first entered our school, Little did he think that we were training a missionary for China."—*Sunday School Journal.*

The Rev. Robert Phillips is at present engaged upon a "Life of Bunyan," for which he has obtained some interesting facts hitherto unknown to the world, concerning Bunyan. The work will soon be given to the public.

Sir Charles Scarborough's string of alternatives in his advice to the Duchess of Portsmouth were, "You must eat less, or use more exercise, or take physic, or be sick." This is excellent sense.

FURNITURE & CHAIR WAREHOUSES.

No. 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, and 65 Cornhill.

J. A. DORR, successor to WHITELEY BROS. & Co., has for sale, a variety of elegant Furniture, of the most approved patterns and workmanship, all of which will be sold on the most liberal terms, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz.—Serratures, Bureaus, Dressing-Cases, Sideboards, Cases, Sofas, Sofa Bedsteads, Dining, Pembroke, Card and Work Tables, High Post, French, Trunk and Cot Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Brass Fire Sets, Trunk-presses, Spring-seated Folding Chairs, Portable Desks, Wash-Stands, Toilet Tables; Mahogany, Curl-Maple, Grecian, Case-Sets, Fancy and Windsor Chairs; Feather Beds and Mattresses—wholesale and retail.

July 4.

BOSTON WESLEYAN LIBRARY.

LOCATED in the Library Room of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bromfield Street. Persons desirous of obtaining, gratis, or subscribing, will find the Librarian in attendance every Friday evening from 7 to 9.

Feb. 11.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

RY—BOSTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he resides at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 303, Washington street, Entrance in Temple Avenue, Up Stairs. All individuals can see him at any time, at the above place. Having had eighteen years experience, in which he has afforded relief to about 1500, for the last three or four years, all may rest assured of relief, who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He has separate apartments for the accommodation of different individuals calling at the same time, and has every facility for fitting these important articles.

Trusses, among which are all the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to select, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best adapted to all the different cases that occur, and has on hand as good as he could elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at his establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to select, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best adapted to all the different cases that occur, and has on hand as good as he could elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at his establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

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